

Baptist Members, as that same afternoon, they also laid the cornerstone for another mission work, the East Main Street Baptist Church, now the Loomis Park Baptist Church.

The new church faced an early disaster when their building burned in May of 1897. They made the decision to rebuild, and also to become an independent church the same year. In August of that year, they organized with a membership of 34, and laid the foundation for their new building in October. When finished at the end of that year, the new church had taken the name Memorial Baptist.

The church prospered in the years leading up to World War I. During the war, when the school required more property, the church sold its property to the school and moved their church and parsonage both across the road to their present location, at the southeast corner of Griswold and Third. The building was greatly expanded in 1934 with an addition to the east that increased the seating capacity to 249 in the upstairs auditorium. In 1930, the church had begun regular broadcasts on WIBM (then 1370 kHz) that continued periodically up through 1959.

As the church continued to grow, the facilities became much too small in the 1950's. The church decided to build a new facility to accommodate the needs. Accordingly, in 1954, lots were purchased at the corner of High and Bowen, ground was broken in 1955, and a new building completed in 1959. When the church moved in October 1959, the name was changed to Cascaded Baptist Church. The building was built for a cost of \$165,000, though valued at \$250,000. Volunteer work had greatly helped reduce costs. The mortgage was burned in November 1964.

Later, in 1978 under Paster A.R. Gould, the church underwent a major redecorating on the inside to give it the present warm and attractive interior. Also during Rev. Gould's ministry, the church undertook the ministry of Jackson Baptist Schools, which has grown greatly to a present enrollment of over 375 students. Recently, under present paster, Rev. Berry Jones, the church has added a gym and band facility to their high school. Though valued at nearly a million dollars, the building cost much less due to volunteer labor, and the construction was paid for almost entirely in cash.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to salute the Cascades Baptist Church as it celebrates a century of caring. This honor is a testament to the past members and those today whose personal interest, strong support, and active participation contributed to this accomplishment. Their future is God's work and I wish them continued success.

#### HONORING 100 YEARS OF THE WOODLAWN HEIGHTS TAX- PAYERS AND COMMUNITY ASSO- CIATION

**HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 2, 1995*

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, 100 years ago, the residents of the North Bronx established a civic organization called the Woodlawn Heights Taxpayers and Community Association. Their motto was "To Make This a Better Place in Which to Live." And, for 100 years they have lived this motto.

I have had the privilege to work closely with this association on numerous community and neighborhood projects. They have a history of success in making Woodlawn a better place in which to live. These successes have led to a better Bronx and a better New York City. From securing a neighborhood library to preventing a discriminatory tax assessment, from spearheading beautiful programs to keeping open the local fire station, the Woodlawn Heights Taxpayers and Community Association has a record of accomplishment hard to beat.

The people of Woodlawn, of the Bronx, and of New York City have something of which to be very proud.

To the officers past and present and to the members of the Woodlawn Heights Taxpayers and Community Association—Thank you for your efforts, your hard work, and your dedication.

#### COMMENDING LORD BRAINE OF WHEATLEY FOR CHAMPIONING THE CASE OF RAOUL WALLENBERG IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF LORDS

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 2, 1995*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, as we recall the 50th anniversary of the Allied victory over fascism in the Second World War, we cannot forget the individual heroes of the holocaust. The Congress of the United States, always at the forefront of the battle for liberty and human rights, bestowed honorary American citizenship upon Raoul Wallenberg in recognition of his triumphant battle to save as many as 100,000 innocent lives from certain death at the hands of the Nazis.

There are many others around the world who have also dedicated their lives to pursuing the truth behind Wallenberg's disappearance into the gulag and to teaching the world about his heroic deeds. On this day, I wish to commend The Right Honorable Lord Braine of Wheatley for opening debate in the House of Lords about the lost hero of the Holocaust, Raoul Wallenberg. Throughout his 45 years in Parliament, Lord Braine has championed the case of human rights. I ask my colleagues to join me in commending Lord Braine's lifelong efforts, and I offer an excerpt from his opening speech to the parliament on the 50th anniversary of Wallenberg's disappearance.

TEXT OF PROCEEDINGS FROM THE HOUSE OF  
LORDS, JANUARY 17, 1995

Lord Braine of Wheatley. My Lords, the most terrible, heartbreaking story of man's gross inhumanity to man occurred during the lifetime of many of us. It was the murder of the majority of Europe's Jews by the Nazis. These innocent people, young and old, were slaughtered—not because they posed the remotest threat to the power of the Nazis, but simply because of their religion. It was genocide on a massive scale.

The victims were worked to death, tortured, shot and gassed to death and their bodies burnt in huge incinerators. All of that took place in organized mass killings month after month during the Second World War. If there is a more monstrous story of sustained evil in human history, I have not heard of it.

In that ocean of cruelty and hate in wartime Hungary, one great heroic figure stands

out—a brave young Swedish diplomat named Raoul Wallenberg. Indeed, he became one of the greatest heroes of all time. In the closing months of the Second World War, he responded to the appeals of the world Jewish community and left neutral Sweden to do what he could to save what remained of Hungarian Jewry.

So it was that in July 1994, Wallenberg went to what Simon Wiesenthal has referred to as "the slaughterhouse that was Budapest." By that time some five million European Jews had already been cruelly murdered. The Nazis, aware that they were now losing the war, were obsessed with wiping out those who remained and were within their reach. Four months earlier, they had invaded Hungary with the declared purpose of exterminating that last remaining Jewish community in Europe. Obersturmbannführer Adolf Eichmann was given the task of liquidating the Hungarian Jewish community. It is ironic that the Hungarian Jews, who had survived the longest in Nazi-occupied Europe, were now the quickest to be destroyed. In a two month period, from 15th May to 8th July 1944, 430,000 Hungarian Jews were deported to Auschwitz in sealed cattle trucks.

Raoul Wallenberg became the head of a special department of the Swedish Legation in Budapest, charged with the task of helping the Jews wherever possible. He began by designing a Swedish protective passport to help them to resist both the Germans and Hungarians. Wallenberg had previously learned that both the German and Hungarian bureaucracies had a weakness for symbolism. So he had his passports attractively printed in blue and yellow (Sweden's national colours), displaying Sweden's coat of arms and the appropriate authorisations. I have such a passport, although I have not brought it with me today. It is a work of art. Wallenberg's passports had no validity whatsoever under international law, but they served their purpose, commanding the respect of those they were designed to influence. At first, he had permission to issue only 1,500 passports. But he managed to persuade the Hungarian authorities to let him issue 1,000 more and, by one means or another, managed to get the quota raised again.

Altogether Wallenberg was to save the lives of 100,000 Hungarian Jewish men, women and children. At the risk of his own life, he distributed Swedish passports by the thousands, even following the death marches to the Austrian border, physically pulling people off the trains bound for Nazi concentration camps, confronting at every turn the Nazis and the death squads. He also successfully protected refugees in scores of houses that he bought or rented in Budapest, marking them with the neutral flag of Sweden.

As the Soviet armies encircled Budapest in late 1944, Wallenberg fearlessly continued his work. On 13th January 1945, a Russian soldier saw a man standing alone outside a building with a large Swedish flag flying above its main entrance. It was Wallenberg. Speaking in fluent Russian, Wallenberg told an astonished Soviet sergeant that he was the Swedish charge d'affaires for those parts of Hungary liberated by the Red Army. He was invited to visit the Soviet military headquarters at Debrecen, east of Budapest.

On his way out of the capital on 17th January with a Soviet escort, Wallenberg and his chauffeur, Vilmos Langfelder, stopped at various "Swedish Houses," where he bade farewell to his friends. He cheerfully told one colleague, Dr. Erno Peto, that he was not sure whether he would be the guest of the Soviets or their prisoner, but he thought he